The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,257.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. To Trieste—1st class £37 10s., 2nd class £26 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Praissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship Neera, 2,300 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 23rd June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. T. G. Seed in the undermentioned Firm has ceased from the 1st of April last.

SEED & BULKLEY.

Bombay, 15th June, 1869.

MAHABLESHWUR POTATOES (for Cash only).—Fresh batch just to hand. Four maunds in a basket. Price per basket, Rs. 9.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 15th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Special General Meeting of the Members of the Club, called for the 16th instant, will not be held. By order of the Committee,

JAMES G. CURNIN,

Bombay Club, 15th June, 1869. Honorary Secretary.

ONE or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable Board and Residence with a Family on the Esplanade. Stabling for Horses if required. Apply to M.S., office of this paper.

SALE of GOODS saved from the WRECKED SHIP BUCENTAUR on account of the concerned.—On Saturday, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, where the goods now lie—

A large quantity of goods, consisting of bales and cases of piece goods, and twist loose, twist and piece goods, &c., &c.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship Coldingham, from London, are requested to send boats for their respective goods without delay, failing which all packages, so soon as ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain J. M. Whyte will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June, 1869.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES.

Comprehensive Family Bible, Quarto, size 12 by 9, best Turkey morocco, blind tooled	Rs.	42 0
Ditto, Crown 4to, 9 by 8, best morocco, 1 large treble gilt clasp		45 0
Miniature Quarto Bible, size 9½ by 8, best morocco, tooled, 1 broad treble gilt clasp		32 0
Ditto, plain morocco, marbled edges		25 0
Facsimile Polyglot Bible, size 8 by 6, morocco, 1 clasp.		20 0
Foolscap Octavo Bible, size 6½ by 4½, plain morocco ...		12 0
Ditto ditto with one treble gilt clasp ...		14 0
Pocket Bible, size 5½ by 4, plain morocco		9 0
Ditto Ditto ditto one clasp		12 0
Foolscap Octavo Bible and Church Services, plain morocco.		

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & o.

GRAND SALE of DIAMONDS and EMERALDS.—This day, Wednesday, the 16th inst., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to Auction Sale at the office of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Meadow Street, opposite to the shop of J. and W. Watson and Co., the sale commencing at 3 P.M., a large assortment of loose diamonds of all sizes and of various qualities, consisting of brilliant, rose, and table diamonds.

These will be put up in small parcels to suit the requirements of purchasers, and the whole is now laid out in the above premises for inspection.

There will also be for sale several valuable bracelets set with brilliants, rubies, and emeralds, and also a necklace set with brilliants, fine brilliants; and several other valuable ornaments, such as car-rings, &c., set with brilliants, rubies and emeralds. Some of the above are of immense value.

N.B.—A deposit of 15 per cent. will be required from each purchaser on the cost of each lot upon same being knocked down. All further particulars as to terms of sale, &c., will be made known at the time of sale, or previously, by application to the

SHIPPING.

ATION WITH THE MALA- ON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

HE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under ntract with Government, despatch mers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Burmah," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 22nd June at noon.

	June.		July.
Leave Bombay	22	Leave Madras	5
„ Carwar	24	„ Coconada	7
„ Narrakal	26	„ Pirapatam	8
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Colombo	29	„ Gopalpore	9
„ Galle	30	False Point	10
	July.	Arrives Calcutta	11
„ Negapatam	2		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neighbourhood may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.	
	June.		July.
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Bussorah	16
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Fao	16
	July.	„ Bushire	20
„ Guadur	1	„ Linga	22
„ Muscat	4	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Muscat	26
„ Linga	7	„ Guadur	28
„ Bushire	10	„ Kurrachee	31
„ Fao	11		August.
Arrive Bussorah	12	Arrive Bombay	3

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship "Martaban," 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Saturday, the 19th June, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from } Bombay to }	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	1 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 5 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

JURBHOYE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTHLALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 15th January 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

[illegible] have Suez every five days, arriving [illegible] ater.

[illegible] the Steamers in Suez Roads to [illegible] our without landing.

[illegible] rammes fcs. 25.

[illegible] ez to Ismailia have been discontinued by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, who have [illegible] ons of visiting the Canal must [illegible] Railway to Ismailia, whence the [illegible] Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dunelm," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Dunelm."

Bombay, 7th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Night Hawk," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Night Hawk."

Bombay, 8th June, 1869.

NOTICES.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Houses hold Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19a, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N.B. -Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

SELLING OFF

FANCY GOODS.

Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c., &c. Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books,

GLASSWARE.

Flower Vases, Toilet Sets, Liqueur Sets, &c., &c. Card Plates, Scent Bottles, Bouquet Holders,

TOYS in great variety.

WALL PAPERS and BORDERS of various patterns.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country-made. Table-cloths and Napkins to match, Towels, &c.

The above goods are being disposed of at a great reduction for cash payment. J. NEUBERG.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee in each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, ...	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule, ...	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, ...	„ 22 0	...
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule ...	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule, ...	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule, ...	„ 14 0	...
Sauterne, Red capsule, ...	„ 22 0	...

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0
Charlis, ditto	„ 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry.....	Labelled.....	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Pure Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	„	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32 „ 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34 ...
„ „ Braunberger	„ 25 ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42 ...
„ „ Forster Traumer	„ 34 ...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26 ...
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23 ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale.....	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine.....	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24	8 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18	0/

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule ...	Rs.	32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule.....	„	28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule.....	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„	21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„	23
„ „ Scotch...	Do.	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„	21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White.....	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, ...	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, Best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment of her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.

The Agents for the above firm have the pleasure to announce the arrival ex "Courier de Bombay" of first shipments of Charles Tovey's Champagnes quoted as follows :—

Ay	Rs.	26
Extra dry Sillery Royal		36
Royal Bouzy		40
Verzenay Imperial		50

CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS.

Ay, per case of 4 dozens		31
Royal Bouzy do. (very dry)		50

Attention is requested to the following.

Clarets.—C. T.'s Médoc ordinaire	15
St. Estephe (2. B.)	30
Charles Tovey's $ 1	40
Sauterne	25
Burgundies.—Beaune	30
Chablis	30
Pouilly Blanc	25
Sparkling Moselle.—Muscat Moselle	36
Sherries.—Pale dry dinner	32
Choice Amontillado	40
Choicest Solera	32
Cognac Brandy.—Charles Tovey's $ 4	

Pints of most of the above at Rs. 2 per 2 dozen Case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Co., Calcutta.

Agents :—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
„ Madras, Barrie and Co.
„ Calcutta, Mackenzie Lyall, & Co.

SHIPPING.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon reading the Petition of the abovenamed Trader, and hearing Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors for the said Trader, I do order that the said Trader be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections XXIII. and XXIX. of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on Thursday, the fifteenth day of July next, in the Chambers of the sitting Judge, at a quarter past ten A.M., and that this order be advertised thrice in the "Bombay Government Gazette," "The Bombay Gazette," "The Times of India," and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay, and that the first of such advertisements be forthwith made in the said newspapers, and the second about a fortnight hence, and the third about three weeks hence.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1869.

M. R. WESTROPP.

MACFARLANE and GREEN,
Solicitors for the Insolvent Trader.

FRENCH MEDICINES.
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H.I.H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault and Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES of the CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimault & Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which practicians and the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE or IRON.
By Leras. M. D., Docteur es Sciences.
GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS.

According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.

The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucuous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are —Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicranias, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, etc.

INTERNAL of LOCAL
New Curative Agent.
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called Matico, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

Agents :—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
„ Madras, Barrie and Co.
„ Calcutta, Noskey and Co.

RIGAUD and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY, patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

Rigaud and Co.'s Ylangylang and Manilla Bouquet, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.

Rigaud and Co.'s Tolutine, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

Rigaud and Co.'s Miranda Soap, exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

Rigaud and Co.'s Miranda Pomatum, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Rigaud and Co.'s Dentorine, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

Rigaud and Co.'s Tooth-Cream, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

Rigaud and Co.'s Rose Powder; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

The Little Monitor; a Guide to the Toilet, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

Agents :—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
„ Madras, Barrie & Co.
„ Calcutta, Mackenzie Lyall, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the Harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under :—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and ⟨A⟩ SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red	—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red	—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red	—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	23 0
27 0	1	White	—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White	—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White	—Ditto, ditto, also very dry ...	29 0
33 0	4	White	—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine ...	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle			45 0
Port.			
Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.			
Credit.			Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.		16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow and well matured for Dinner Wine.....		21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body		27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

36 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
39 0	of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
33 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
*43 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	30 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines."

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior.....	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant.....	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage	1868.....	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto 1862.....	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100		all 5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000		all 5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500		all 5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	580
3,750,000	1,000		all 7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1550
720,000	250		all 6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
700,000	200		all 6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,200,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250		all	12 do. Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1475
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land.	870
2,080,000	1,000	600	„ 11-14	Do. New	470
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Erere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	925
...	2,000	1,000	Nil	Port Canning	285

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ..... | 1200

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	850
75,000	3,000	850	300 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750 ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
...	500	500	100 do.	Do. New	540
...	1,588	1,588	100 do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
20,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000 ps	Fort Press Co.	10,000
60,000	2,000	1,800	100 ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1160
100,000	6,000	4,000	625 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3000
20,000	3,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,900	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	275
80,000	2,500	2,500	400 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2700
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700 50		Albert Mills Co.	780
125,000	2,500	all 50		Alliance Spinning	1025
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
350,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
150,000	1,500	1,000	12 pc.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 pc.	Branch Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	690
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
1,245,000	500	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	116
800,000	25	13	Do. China	3—3½
2,000,000	200	100 May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75 Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35 Sept. '67	Do. Trdg & B'kg.	20
2,000,000	200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	62 May '67	Royal Bank	13
200,000	130	66 Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	470
800,000	3,500	2,300	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

[redacted] 150—17

GAZETTE, June 15, 1869.

[redacted] reported to-day; [redacted] cash, and 5-4 dis- [redacted] of 1856-57 were [redacted] shares :—

Government Service Bank share, at Rs. 100.

United Bank of India, two sales, in the country, at Rs. 5 discount.

Howrah Docking Co.'s shares (last week) at Rs. 200.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 280.

Simla Bank Limited.—The half-yearly Meeting of the shareholders was held at Simla, on the 20th ultimo, when the Directors' Report was adopted and Accounts passed as satisfactory and the 2nd interim dividend at rate of 12 per cent. per annum, paid in the Accounts ending 31st December 1868, was confirmed. Major Goad, Messrs. S. Pittie, W. Hogan, Craddock and R. Hine were elected Directors and Messrs. A. Chisholm and W. C. Wilson were elected Auditors for the ensuing year.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURN.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 8th June, compared with the return for the previous week, yields the following results :—

LIABILITIES.				
Tey. Balance Hd. Office	Rs.	45,48,681	8	4 decrease.
„ Branches,	„	2,27,179	12	1 increase.
Other Deposits	„	41,40,867	13	11 increase.
ASSETS.				
[redacted]ities	Rs.	2,33,389	0	0 increase.
[redacted]o.	„	52,700	0	0 decrease.
[redacted]redit on do.	„	3,61,721	2	2 decrease.
[redacted]Discounts	„	4,85,679	15	5 increase.
[redacted]rances	„	2,57,718	11	8 decrease.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 15.

Murphy, Quarter Master, 1-7th Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from England.

Hunter, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Hogg, Lieutenant, 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad.

Leins, Captain, 2nd Queen's Regiment, from England.

Hibbert, Lieutenant, Bombay Army, on sick leave, from England.

Joyce, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 15.

Hogg, Lieutenant, 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, to Aden.

Joyce, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

Reynolds, Lieutenant, 3rd Sind Horse, on medical certificate, to England.

Annesley Major, 10th Regiment, on retirement from service, to England.

Hodder, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment, on retirement from service, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	„
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal	„
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	„
	Wooden Ships „	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	„
Liverpool	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	„
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	„
	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	„
Havre	Coffee	£1 0s. 0d.	„
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	p.bale Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges.	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Murtaban (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee, June 12.
	Coldingham	Whyte	London, March 16.
	Teazer	Nacoda	Jeddah, May 7.
	Egidia & Pauline	Hoogland	Newcastle, April 14.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Kooria Mooria	Hildreth	Moulmein.
	Bayard	Jackson	Liverpool.
	Hermione	Johnstone	Liverpool.
	Foam	Nan Rivell	London.
	Salsette (s)	Tomlin	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Sylvia, Patterson, to Callao.
Ship Sapphire, Selders, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Murtaban, to Kurrachee.
Ship Winslow, to Galle.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
SECOND EDITION, FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purnaah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following
AGENTS :
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G Street, 30, Cornhill

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the abovenamed Packets to destination :—

13th July. 1th August. 7th September.
9th October. 6th November. 4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows :—

July 7th. August 9th. September 9th.
October 4th. November 5th. December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of closing Inland Mails, to remain in force until further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Sholapore, the Deccan, Ahmednuggur, Seroor, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Alibar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WILLIS—June 14th, at Parell, Annie Constance May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Willis, aged 2 years and 4 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

NEWPOR—LECHLER—June 8th, at the Mission Church, Salem, by the Rev. M. Phillips, the Rev. G. O. Newport, L. M. S., to Rosa Machell, second daughter of the late Rev. J. M. Lechler, of Salem.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869.

Now that the Matheran season is over, we should like to say a few words on behalf of this lovely little sanitarium. There are many people in Bombay who will not even take the trouble to go there. They fancy that because it is only within three and a half hours of Bombay the climate cannot be very different from, or much better than, that of Malabar Hill. Then people will go on for several years in Bombay without a change of air. Those who have really given Matheran a fair trial become more and more attached to the place. They require no inducement to return their visits as each season approaches. Our remarks in this article are in- [redacted] those who are difficult to move, and our object is simply to mean [redacted] popular than it even now is. Many people take their idea of a place from a friend's description of it, and if this should be unfavourable they refuse to give it a trial. But surely this is very unwise in the case of Matheran, which is so accessible to the Bombay public. We hesitated for some time to go there, but when we did go we were simply charmed. It is not only the scenery which produces such a happy effect on the mind and feelings, but it is the air also which serves to make every one so much more cheerful than he is in Bombay. We are not acquainted with any place so small as Matheran which has such a number of beautiful walks and rides, or such a variety of distant scenery. Go where you may, there is no end to the shady grove. Every turn in the road shows you something quite as unexpected as what you saw at the previous one, until at last you are quite overwhelmed with nature's variety, and wonder how it is possible that you should have seen so much in so circumscribed a place. And while you are watching the pleasing effects of light and shade, you cannot resist the influence of the soft breeze which meets you everywhere, and sets the leaves about you shaking, and occasionally the branches swaying to and fro, as if life altogether were much jollier upon the hill than down in the plains below. To look at Matheran from about Bombay, one would fancy it to be a single hill with a plateau at the top. It is only when you have been about the place that you discover what a number of spurs there are to the main hill. From the point of each one of these there is a magnificent prospect—now of the Western Ghauts, now of Prabhul, and the harbour of Bombay, with the horizon of the sea in the far distance—now of Bhowmullen, with its conical peaks, and the chequered plains at its feet. For miles you may trace the winding courses of the rivers as they lie far below you, like serpents calmly reposing. Look where you will, whether it be at the trees and shrubs around you, through the thick foliage of which the eye cannot penetrate, or whether it be at the distant prospect which is suddenly revealed through a gap in the vegetation at your side, there is nothing commonplace—everything to make you forget Bombay and your work there. Yet it has always struck us as extraordinary that, in spite of this, Matheran should not be much more popular than it even now is. One reason, we have already hinted, is that it is not so well known as it deserves to be. But why is this? Why is it that so many people do not visit Matheran as its beautiful climate and scenery would lead us to expect? Undoubtedly the majority of those who have not been there have been deterred from going for the want of a house. During the season competition runs high, and every house is taken. Those who go to hotels are generally people who have come from far outlying stations, and who are not able to make suitable arrangements for housekeeping. The ladies and gentlemen of Bombay who have their comfortable bungalows at Malabar Hill, Cumballa, &c., are not willing to exchange these, even in the hot season, for the questionable comforts of an hotel. Even the hotels in the season are so full that it is difficult to secure rooms. The first thing, therefore, to make Matheran more popular is more house accommodation. If more houses were to be built we believe they would all be occupied. Now, the question is whether there is really room for any considerable addition to the number already on the hill. We believe there is. If capitalists would only buy up some of the large properties that there are, many more houses might be erected than are to be found on them at present. We will just indicate a few localities. There are very few houses on Panorama Hill, or rather on that portion of it where they might be most conveniently built—in the neighbourhood of the Chowkey. All along the road from the chowkey towards the bazaar, for a mile and a half from the former spot, the hill is bare of houses. There are very few about Porcupine Point, and nearly the whole of Chowk Hill is vacant. Besides more houses, a better style of accommodation is required. We believe that if all the rooms at the hotels were as good as the best at the Chowk, hotel-keepers would find their business much more profitable. Too many of the rooms are so low and dark that the worst impressions are carried away by many visitors. Hotel-keepers should remember that they have to compete against well-furnished and comfortable houses in Bombay, and that their chance of success lies in improving the style of accommodation. The Chowk Hotel is the most popular, simply because the rooms are in every way better than those to be had elsewhere. It is the good rooms that pay the proprietor. Many a man will be tempted to prolong his visit if he finds himself in very comfortable quarters, and many a man, on the other hand, will leave the hotel in disgust if he is cooped up in a den. If really commodious hotels were to be built, and people were to receive all those attentions which they can command at their houses, many would be glad to be rid of the trouble of keeping up an establishment, and they would have more time to enjoy themselves. Ladies would derive much benefit in health from the relief of that constant domestic occupation which is entailed in the management of a house at a strange place with new servants. There is one more thing which we think would tend to make Matheran more popular. The railway arrangements are very far from perfect. At present it takes from three and a half to four and a half hours to get from Bombay to Matheran. If a man rides very hard, he may be at his house in three and a half hours after leaving Bombay, but a lady in a palkee cannot reach in less than four and a half hours. Now if this time could be at all curtailed it would be a great advantage to the public. Can this be done? The distance between Bombay and Narel is fifty-three miles, and at present it takes two and a half hours to perform the journey. Is not this unconscionably long? Surely two hours ought to suffice in this velocipedic age to get over fifty three miles. Could not, moreover, a special train be run during the season on Friday and Saturday afternoons, without stopping at intermediate stations, so as to suit the convenience of the public? If things were so arranged that busy men could get away from Bombay just after they had finished the week's work and could return just in time to begin the next week's work, many a man would be tempted away from his desk, and would take a holiday, who now passes a weary Sunday in Bombay. Work would be all the better done for the man's short relaxation. The mind gets fatigued with routine, and the character of the work falls off. A weekly run to Matheran would give a fresh impetus to a man's energies, and would carry him more safely through the hot season. Let us hope that after the monsoon something will be done to make Matheran more popular; that better houses will be taken up and converted into hotels; that better accommodation will be provided in the new hotels; that some of our enterprising inhabitants will consider whether it would not pay them to build some more houses on the hill, and that the railway arrangements may be such that no time is unnecessarily wasted in going to and returning from Matheran.

WE regret very much to learn that Mr. Justice Bayley has been advised to pay a flying visit to Europe for the benefit of his health; and that he will start on an early day. We believe that Mr. White will act for Mr. Bayley, Mr. Scoble for Mr. White, and Mr. Green for Mr. Scoble.

THE "Observer" informs us that the Bishop of Bombay arrived in Poona on Friday.

A LEVEE will be held by His Excellency the Governor in the temporary Council House, Bund Road, Poona, to-morrow.

FOLLOWING the scale of salary sanctioned for Collectors in the Bombay Presidency, the Government of India has fixed the salaries of District Judges in the Presidency at the rates noted below :—

8 at Rs. 2,325 per mensem.
3 „ 1,800 „

THE Government of India has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee as Collector at Bombay under the Income Tax Act, on the salary and allowances (Rs. 1,200 *plus* Rs. 390 conveyance allowance) which he received as Collector under the Certificate Tax Act.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Surat on the 13th :—"The rain won't rain; our days and nights are hot and cloudless. We had a long list of people sent to us from Broach the other day, supposed to have gone down in the Jhelum. Fifty different telegrams confirmed the news. Mr. Sowerby's name was among the supposed drowned, and the Borrodailes. The most circumstantial accounts arrived—but it was all a 'hum' of course. Mr. Sowerby, however, had a narrow escape. He only missed the boat through the carelessness of his servant who arrived late. The first report here about the wreck was that 22 Europeans and 175 Natives had been drowned and 2 Europeans saved. [The actual number of lives lost, our readers will remember, was 10—no Europeans amongst them.] The wife of the missionary who escaped was washed off the raft three times and brought back each time by the captain. The first notice Mr. Shepherd got of the wreck was when he saw it bobbing up and down at the bar. The next boat was nearly swamped too."

THE "Jubbulpore Chronicle" mentions that Captain Chinn, of the 2-12th Regiment, is dangerously ill. He has been ill for some time, and was to have left the station last Saturday, *en route* to England on medical leave, but became worse the previous night, and could not undertake the journey.

OWING to the great increase of business in the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Government of India in January last recommended to the Secretary of State the appointment of a third Judge to that Court on a salary of Rs. 3,500 per mensem, and the Secretary of State has sanctioned this recommendation in his financial despatch, dated 8th April, 1869.

THE result of Lord Mayo's visit to Port Canning must, says the "Englishman," have been disappointing to the shareholders of the Company. His Excellency has declined to interfere in the matter of the notice of the resumption of the bunkers held by the Company. This notice was given by the Government of Bengal in February last, we believe, and will expire in August next. The bunkers are worth, it is said, about Rs. 80,000 per annum to the Company.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Delhi Gazette," writing from Nusseerabad, under date the 8th instant, states that cholera broke out among "The Royals" on the night of the 6th instant. Up to the evening of the 7th there had been eight cases with two deaths; during the night another case and one death. The Artillery and Native Infantry were free from the scourge. There had been cases in the bazaar and surrounding villages during the previous month, but it had not assumed an epidemic form. A letter written on the following day, the 9th, reports that since the previous morning there had been six additional cases among the Royals, with three deaths. Altogether up to the morning of the 9th there had been fourteen cases with five deaths.

THE "Field" says that diluted spirits of ammonia relieves the irritation of mosquito bites.

THE Kurrachee Branch of the Punjab Bank is to be removed as soon as possible in consequence of the general stagnation of commerce in that port. At a general meeting of the shareholders at Murree, it was thought advisable to close the branch, as the capital could be more judiciously and profitably employed elsewhere.—*Lucknow Times.*

WE ("Lucknow Times") are happy to state that from the last accounts from Baraitch, we have heard that Captain Thackwell, who recently met with the sad mishap with a tiger while out shooting at Bulrampore, is quite out of danger and is fast recovering from his wounds. We hear that the animal that mauled him was a tigress, who had with her two cubs, which Captain Chaffey managed to secure as trophies, and purposes bringing them into Lucknow.

COMPLETE arrangements have been made for the settlement of the Peshawur district. Captain Hastings, who has for some time been the Assistant Commissioner of the Eusufzai district, has been appointed Settlement Officer. This very difficult post could not have been entrusted, we are led to believe, to better hands. Captain Hastings is a young officer of very great promise and is well acquainted with Puthans and their language.—*Delhi Gazette.*

WE ("Delhi Gazette") hear that Major Hughes' Mountain Battery is now encamped under canvas at Changla Gullee, pending the preparation of the huts in which it is to be permanently located. The battery, which numbers about eighty rank and file, is said to be under its strength, and was engaged in the Abyssinian expedition. It certainly has no reason to complain on the score of quarters, for Changla Gullee is a singularly picturesque spot, about twelve miles from Murree, and faces, and, as it were, overlooks that pleasant summer retreat.

IF there is one thing more than another that the local Collector of Sea Customs (at Madras) objects to, it is a gun cap. This is curious, for although the railway companies at home continue to put prohibitory charges on the conveyance of percussion caps by rail, every experiment that has been tried has proved that they are not liable to explode *en masse*. A bag containing 20,000 caps has been laid on the rails, and an engine passing over it has not caused any explosion. Nor was there any explosion when 100,000 packed in two wooden cases were placed on the buffers of an engine, although they were struck by a train of several trucks going at the rate of twelve miles an hour.—*Madras Mail.*

A LETTER from Peshawur to the "Delhi Gazette" has the following :—"I have no inclination to do anything. Imagine a fellow on the flat of his back from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., and you can realize the wretchedness of the existence we lead here. There is a good deal of what the doctors call ardent fever in the station, and our last regimental arrival, the 104th, has suffered severely of late. We had a Derby sweepstakes here, which amounted to close upon Rs. 1,500, and which was, I am told, won by an Ensign of H. M.'s 36th Regiment. There is a report that the 19th Regiment is going to Meerut, and a telegram from Simla declares that the 88th will, on relief by the 104th at Nowshera, proceed towards the Bombay Presidency. Surgeon Fraser, of the last named corps, has obtained sick leave and will put in the hot weather at Thundiani, where he will probably pick up something by practice among the fortunate civilians that resort to that agreeable retreat for relaxation. I only wish I could pin them there."

SHORTLY before the first Sikh war, a conspiracy was formed at Lahore to murder the Regent, Tej Singh, and the British Resident, the late Sir Henry Lawrence, to put an end to all British influence at Lahore; and with this view, to seduce the British sepoys from their allegiance. This is the conspiracy so well known by the name of its leader as the "Prema conspiracy." It was, however, detected in time, and all those concerned in it were tried and found guilty by a court which included among its members the foremost Punjaub nobles of the time. The principal plotters were sentenced to imprisonment for life and were eventually transferred as State prisoners to the fortrees of Chunar. In March 1868, one of the prisoners, Lall Sing, was released in consideration of his old age and infirmities. The Government of India has now thought fit, as an act of grace, to release the remaining prisoners, Prema Sing and Maang Sing, and to permit them to return to Jummoo. The brothers of Prema Sing have agreed to be responsible for his future good conduct, and have given a written agreement to this effect to the Maharajah of Cashmere.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 21st MAY.

THOUGH the rush of fashionable gaiety which characterizes the Paris "season" has greatly slackened, there is still a good deal of social amusement to be had here by those who care for it. The extraordinary coldness of the weather is keeping the fashionable world much later than usual in its winter quarters; and small, cosy dinners, select balls, and visits to the favourite theatres, enable "the curled darlings" of Fortune—and very much curled they are, just now, curls having completely eclipsed the *chignon* just at present!—to endure existence in Paris even at this late date of the fashionable year. Conversation, as a means of passing an evening agreeably, has nearly died out in this capital. The habit of inviting a crowd of people at once, so as to make the lights, flowers, and refreshments go as far as possible, is fast [redacted] special manifestations [redacted] of social talent; for, the reception-rooms of Paris being usually small, and the number of chairs limited, the ladies are generally set down on the latter, while the gentlemen huddle together in groups about the doors. Even where there is plenty of room, and of chairs, the custom of ranging the women round one side of the parlour, and the gentlemen on the other, has come to be so generally adopted, that you may count on your fingers the houses where the two sexes are made, through the tact of the hostess, and the survival of a grain of common sense, to mix freely and to talk together in pleasant little groups. The great spread of the habit of smoking—the most anti-social of influences—has also done much to separate the sexes in society, and consequently French drawing-rooms are rapidly losing their old reputation for brilliance and animation. At a very large and splendid ball given a short time ago, all the gentlemen were gathered in one parlour, all the ladies in another, and all the young girls in a third room, which had been turned for the night into a ball-room. The young ladies were seated gravely all round this third room, waiting for partners. The dancers entered that room to find girls to dance with; and the dancing went on merrily enough. But the ladies who did not dance had no resource but to talk to those on their right or left; and the elder men also, could only talk among themselves. The few old men and dowagers present were rather better off, as they had a small fourth room all to themselves, fitted up for the evening with card tables. Mme. de Girardin, the brilliant and really clever wife of the "wind bag" who made himself locally famous, some years ago, as editor of *La Presse* newspaper, seems to have been almost the last representative of the successive generations of clever, lively, brilliant women, who really possessed the precious art of making an evening party self-entertaining, while preserving the elegant proprieties of social intercourse.

The new and very pretty Vaudeville Theatre has just been opened; the old theatre of that name, so well known to tourists, standing opposite the Exchange, having been pulled down, and only a couple of broken pillars showing where so many a new and brilliant reputation has been acquired. The new house proves to have been very ill-constructed in one most important particular; its accoustic conditions being doubly defective, so that the listener, while vainly striving to hear what is sung or spoken on the stage, is still farther distracted by a sort of whispering echo that assails him from the different walls. The vast and excessively costly new Opera-house, expected to throw all similar interiors into the shade, being constructed upon the same principle, great consternation has seized on all concerned. Mdlle. Favart, in Octave Feuillet's *Julie*, is enchanting the play-goers; her impersonation of the erring but repentant wife in the last scene being considered equal, in its way, to anything achieved by Ristoré, and even by Rachel, though the great *tragédienne* used to sit coldly in front of the guillotine, when an execution was going on, in order to study the agony of the criminals submitted to its action. Mdlle. Favart has long been a reigning favourite here; but her success in the highly tragic drama in question is justly considered as having raised her from the rank of actress to that of tragedian; while her handsome person lends an additional charm to her acting. The bracelet which the Empress, after witnessing the first performance of this admirable *artiste*, unclasped from her own arm and presented to the *Julie* of the hour, is a miracle of artistic skill, and as such, was always an especial favourite with Her Majesty. It is in the form of a serpent, the head large and flat, all the upper part being in blue enamel; the eyes are rubies set in circles of small diamonds, and the vertebræ of the neck are each indicated by six brilliants. Mdlle. Dejazet, now nearly eighty years of age, has just revived a play, one of the dramas—*Les Premières Armes de Richelieu*—in which she enchanted the Parisians thirty years ago, and with the same success. Light, slight, graceful, animated, she takes the part of the stripling-hero, and looks as well as acts it to perfection. Every one is going to see her; and such a marvel is certainly well worth a visit.

Mademoiselle Térésa, most popular of vocalists is just leaving the scene of her triumphs for the United States, where she has accepted a lucrative engagement. But, unless the *diva* of the *cancan* puts her questionable ditties into English, it is difficult to see what may be her chances of success among our Trans-atlantic cousins, so few of whom know anything of French. Moreover, the genius of the English tongue, happily for those who are born to it, is far less adapted for the light, ingenious, touch-and-go style of writing which enables French rhymers to venture so far beyond the bounds of "the proper" without seeming to trespass against the rules of decency as they would be felt to do if they wrote the same things in English. The fact is that one-half of the current French literature of the day, in prose and rhyme, would be simply unreadable, if written in English, by the very people who enjoy it in its French garb. The general laxity of standard in this country probably exercises an unconscious influence on the minds of Anglo-Saxons over here, who seem instinctively to feel that it is hardly natural to judge, by their own standards, the sayings and doings of people whose standards are so very different. Take, for instance, the case of a wealthy American here, who has brought his family over to this city for their education. Not liking to risk putting his boys into a Paris school, where they might both learn, and unlearn, more than would suit his ideas, he placed them in the family of a Protestant clergyman residing in a pleasant village just out of Paris, where no other inmates were received, and where he hoped that their scientific and moral training would go on hand in hand. Last Sunday this gentleman thought he would go out to the clergyman's house, and see how his boys were getting on. Judge of his amazement when, on reaching the house, he found the whole family, the clergyman and his boys included, deep in a game of cards which, moreover, they were playing for money!! A clergyman playing cards would have seemed to rigid Presbyterian ideas sufficiently startling; but to be playing cards on a Sunday, and playing for money, and to be teaching his boys to do likewise, when he had sent them out of Paris in the hope of keeping them out of harm's way, struck him—having a strong sense of the ludicrous—as one of the oddest jokes he ever encountered. He saw that neither the clergyman nor his family had the faintest suspicion that they were doing anything wrong; and so, after a moment's reflection, he decided to take no action in the matter beyond signifying to his boys and to their preceptor his absolute prohibition of their again playing for money; regarding the risk of allowing them to acquire a taste for gambling as too serious to be trifled with, though willing to yield to the ways of the country in regard to playing of cards merely for amusement.

While paintings and statues have it all their own way in the vast upper galleries of the old Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysées, the nave of that most useful building is the scene of a splendid Flower Show. Nothing can be prettier in its way than the large indoor garden thus called into existence. The floor is turned into a grass plot, with winding paths, and sinuous river, spanned by rustic bridges; while tropical plants rear their graceful heads above the masses of rare and brilliant flowers, disputing with the statuary interspersed among the foliage, the attention of the crowd of gaily-dressed promenaders. The Emperor and Empress spent some hours in the building a day or two ago; the Emperor walking r

"JOHN ARTHUR."

THE *Madras Mail* has a different opinion from people in Bombay as to who the "John Arthur" is who has been made a Companion of the Star of India. We fancy the *Mail* is wrong, however. It says—

The "John Arthur" who is reported by telegram to have been honored with the Companionship of the Star of India is, we infer, Dr. John Findlay Arthur, who served with distinction as Surgeon of the Madras Fusiliers throughout the memorable career of that corps in 1857-58. Dr. Arthur was the only surgeon of an European regiment of the Lucknow garrison who was not made a C. B. He was recommended for it we believe, as also for the distinction of Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, but without effect. The fact was, that owing to the death of Neill and Stevenson, the command of the Fusiliers fell to an officer who was personally unfriendly to Arthur, and the name of the latter somehow was omitted from official despatches. But every medical officer of the Lucknow garrison, who saw Dr. Arthur at work, declared that the omission of his name from the list of those to be honoured was a crying shame and disgrace to the authorities. The treatment Dr. Arthur received on this occasion so disgusted him that he retired from the service early in 1860. The reward in his case has come too late to be of much value in the eyes of the recipient. If ever a man fairly earned the Companionship of the Bath, if we may trust to the unanimous testimony of his professional brethren of the British service who received the honour, that man was John Findlay Arthur, M.D.

ELEPHANTS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Chittagong sends the *Englishman* the following, dated 5th instant:—"There is little of interest stirring at this quiet little place. Of late heavy clouds have been hanging about, but we have had no rain, and in consequence the heat has been oppressive, for our sea-breeze seems to have deserted us. Towards the close of last month Captain Hood arrived here with a batch of elephants from Burmah, for the Bengal Government, the majority of them are very fine animals, and considering the hardships and severity of the journey at this late season, they are in very fair case. This is the third season elephants have been brought up overland from Burmah, but Captain Hood is the first officer who has brought his number of elephants intact to Chittagong, his predecessors, I believe, lost four and five each *en route*. I am told that the difficulties and dangers experienced during his march were of an entirely different nature to those hitherto met with; large tracts of forest and jungle through which his path lay would at times be discovered to be on fire. This barred his progress, besides endangering the safety of the elephants, most of which were new and scarcely broken and consequently ever ready for a 'stampede.' At many places water was extremely scarce, and I could only be obtained for the elephants by digging wells in the dry bottoms of nullahs. Many difficult and dangerous places were encountered when crossing the Arracan hills, last year's heavy rains having swept the part almost entirely away. The cyclone also that occurred some months ago had flattened the jungle at numerous places and entailed on the party a vast number of cutting, clearing, and delay. On the whole Captain Hood may, I think, be congratulated on the successful termination of what must have been a tedious and harassing journey."

THE TRAGEDY AT VEPERY.

THE late terrible tragedy at Vepery has naturally raised misgivings as to the state of our native army, and we fear that those misgivings are not altogether unfounded. There is indeed no reason to suppose that the murder of Lieut. Brooking has any political aspect, or is anything more than the gratification of private revenge; but there are circumstances connected with the crime that are not pleasant to hear of. We are informed that the general feeling among the sepoys of the regiment is one of sympathy with the murderer rather than with the murdered. Our reporter took special pains to ascertain this feeling, and when he spoke to the sepoys he heard far more frequently the expressions "poor havildar" and "the good havildar" than any word of sympathy with their murdered officer. It is rumoured with every appearance of truth, though we cannot ascertain absolutely the truth or falsehood of the statement, that the murderer and suicide was buried with great pomp on Monday night. The sepoys of his regiment, and the natives generally, seem to think that he was very badly treated in being passed over in promotion, and they do not appear to entertain the feeling of horror for his crime that might have been expected.

There are two circumstances connected with the coroner's inquest that seem to us to require explanation. The first as regard to the two letters said to have been found in the havildar's cap. If those letters were, as they are said to have been, relevant to the inquiry, why were they not produced? They probably would have been a great additional assistance to the jury in their inquiry, and yet no attempt was made to have them put in evidence. The next matter concerns the disposal of the suicide and murderer's body. The body seems to have been given up to the man's friends, that it might be interred with such honours as they were pleased to accord to it. Knowing, as we do, the effect that these funeral ceremonies have upon the minds of the natives, it seems to us very improper that an opportunity should have been given to this man's friends to bury him with pomp and honour. When a verdict of *felo de se* is passed upon the body of an unfortunate European, the remains are treated with barbarous indignity, and here the body of a suicide and murderer is given up to his friends and gets the burial of a martyr!

The prospect which this case opens up to adjutants and other European officers of native regiments is far from pleasant. It appears that a general impression prevails among the troops that the officer who stops a man's promotion on any gound deserves hatred, and that the man deserves sympathy rather than blame if he executes a murderous revenge. Yet it is the imperative duty of those officers to stop the promotion of such men as this havildar. Now that the working of the native regiments depends so much more than formerly on the native officers, it is absolutely necessary that promotion by selection should supersede the system of promotion by seniority. It is one of the greatest drawbacks to the efficiency of the native regiments that the jemadars and subadars are frequently old worn-out men who have lived their way to the position by the simple force of seniority, and it is the bounden duty of the officers in charge of a regiment to substitute for this system one that shall place in position of trust and command the best men at their disposal. But it is evident that in doing this they will cause an enormous amount of discontent and run some personal risk. The discontent must be caused and the risk encountered, we are afraid, if the native army is to be put in working condition. The fact that this wretched murderer has the sympathy of his fellows in the regiment exhibits a want of moral tone and real discipline that is in some respect alarming.—*Madras Times, June* 11.

BOMBAY.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.—The following additional passengers proceeded yesterday by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer Salsette to Aden and Suez:—

For Marseilles—Lieut. Joyce, Lieut. Smith, and Mr. Grant.
For Aden—Lieut. Hogg.

THE CARGO OF THE BUCENTAUR.—Fourteen boat loads of cargo were landed yesterday at the bunder from the wreck of the Bucentaur.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Mr. George Atkinson, serjeant at law, was admitted as a member of the Bombay Bar on Saturday last.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We hear that the next meeting of the local Legislative Council will be held at Poona some time next week.

MR. MELVILL.—Mr. M. Melvill, late Judicial Commissioner in Sind, assumed charge of his new appointment as Acting Judge of the High Court on Saturday, and sat in Chambers with the other Judges yesterday, to dispose of miscellaneous business.

THE S. S. MARTABAN, Captain Hibbert, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Crawley and two children, Mr. Smith, Mr. Gunesh Balkrishna Dale, Lieutenant Hogg, and Mr. [illegible].

CANARA COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Canara collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th May informs us that sowing operations were in progress, and that cultivation was not yet commenced for want of rain. Fever and ague prevailed in some of the talookas.

WHARF FEES.—We understand that Mr. E. Pratt, by an action he has instituted in the Small Cause Court against the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, intends to have the question of the legality of certain fees, charged by that Company at such parts of the foreshore as are used as authorised wharves, tried and settled.

THE DISABLED BUGGALOW.—Up till yesterday evening no sign had been seen of the Coromandel, which, as we mentioned yesterday, had been sent out on the previous morning in search of a disabled buggalow. It is reported—though we know nothing as to the authenticity of the information—that the buggalow has a cargo worth two lakhs of rupees.

THE LATE MURDER OF A EUROPEAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, William Hutchinson, an European, was placed at the bar, and charged with murder, in having on or about the 11th instant caused the death of Charles Johnston, a fireman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Two witnesses were examined, after which the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

POONA.—The Club House of the Western India Club will be re-opened to the members on Sunday the 20th. The very great improvements which have been effected both as to appearance and comfort, and as regards the value of the property, does the committee of management much credit; and they are to be congratulated in having an honorary secretary possessed of such valuable qualifications for designing and superintending such improvements, as are those possessed by Major Mellise, to whose energy, practical knowledge, and good taste so much is due.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT DECREES.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Westropp, the Asiatic Banking Corporation obtained a decree against Goolam Hossein, a Mahomedan, for Rs. 25,000, the amount due by him to the Corporation in respect of calls by the liquidators on old and new shares held by him.—J. T. Bell and others sued Ramjee Joothadas for Rs. 4,500, balance due on a promissory note originally for Rs. 9,000, signed on 4th June 1868. Decree was given for the amount claimed, with interest at 9 per cent, costs, and speedy execution.

MR. MOROBA CANNOBA.—The *Indu Prakash*, in a paragraph referring to the Pathare Reform Association, remarks—"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to mention that the indefatigable worthy Secretary of the Association, Mr. Moroba Cannoba, and a widowed female are likely to be united into holy wedlock at an early date. May God bless with success and triumph every effort and exertion of a man who has spent so much time and money for the rescue of the females of the twice-born classes from Brahminical tyranny and cruelty."

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The following is a telegram received by the Superintendent of Marine from the Resident in the Persian Gulf, in regard to the position of the wreck of the barque James Childs off Bushire:—"Wreck of the barque James Childs off Bushire. Position, in about 4½ fathoms at low water and bore S. 35 W. (true) from the outer buoy at half flood. But she would alter the bearing as buoy tended to the tides. Vessels should be advised not to come under (5½) fathoms at low water off the town until the pilot boards them."

A PEON CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATION.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a peon named Umbajee Khundoo, in the service of Messrs Finlay, Clark, & Co., was charged by a Parsee cashier of the Currency Department with misappropriating, or converting to his own use, seven notes, amounting in value to Rs. 100. Mr. Hearn appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for the defence. The circumstances were, that on Monday, a cashier, in the office of Messrs Finlay, Clark, & Co., sent the peon to the office of the Currency Department with a Rs. 400 note in order to get it exchanged for smaller notes and cash. The sepoy returned and delivered up Rs. 300 in notes and Rs. 100 in cash. After the peon had left the Currency office the Parsee found that he had entered Rs. 500 as given to the peon. He then went to Messrs. Finlay, Clark, & Co., and got the sepoy and had him searched by the police. There was no money found on him, however, and the Magistrate after hearing the evidence found that the charge was not made out, and accordingly dismissed the prisoner.

THE ENQUIRY REGARDING THE BUCENTAUR.

THE official inquiry as to the circumstances connected with the wreck of the Bucentaur was fixed for yesterday afternoon, but it was not proceeded with in consequence of the absence of Captain Carew, who had been appointed as a member of the Court, but had gone out with the Coromandel in search of a disabled buggalow. Mr. Connon postponed the enquiry till to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

A SINGULAR CASE OF MURDER.

THREE persons named Lalla, Jetaram, and Nowla have been apprehended by the police on suspicion of having committed a murder. All these three persons are by caste Marwarries. It appears that near the village of Tulligaum was a building belonging to the late Peshwa Bajeerow (father of the miscreant Nana Sahib of Bithoor,) and it seems that these Marwarries had an impression, that there was a hidden treasure therein belonging to the late Peshwa. Impelled by superstition, a boy named Suddoo bin Khaytiram Marwarree, who was about twelve years of age, was caught by these men and taken to the spot for the purpose of discovering the hidden treasury, as the boy in question was said to be a "Pyell' (meaning that he was born feet first). The men however were disappointed, on finding the boy was unable to discover the hidden treasure, and in their fury threw him into a well. He has since been taken out dead by the police. Their object in murdering the poor boy was, that he might not reveal their secrets to the people in the village. The case is under investigation by the police.—*Poona Observer.*

MURDER AT TANNA.

THE QUEEN AGAINST DHONDNAK BHAWNAK AND FIFTEEN OTHERS.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Tanna, before Mr. Arthur Bosanquet, acting Session Judge, Dhondnak Bhawnak was charged with murder, by causing the death of Bhaorao and Gunput; and fifteen others with abetting the commission of murder, &c. It appears that on or about the 24th February last, Gunputrow, the khot of a fourth share of the village of Barpe, and his manager Bhaorao were ruthlessly murdered. According to the evidence they were murdered one just after the other, and in adjacent places, so that the double murder might be considered one transaction. For the sake of convenience, the Session Judge, however, considered the evidence with regard to the murder of Gunputrow and Bhaorao separately. The evidence of witness No. 2, with regard to Bhaorao's murder, was in substance as follows:—Bhaorao was sitting in the verandah of Keshuvshet's house, near the house where witness was. Accused No. 2 came there and talked with Bhaorao. He went away and shortly returned with seven or eight other men. Accused No. 1 abused Bhaorao and struck him in their breast with a stick. Witness No. 3 deposed to the same effect, except that he saw accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 beat Bhaorao with sticks. He fell at the feet of the first accused and entreated him not to strike Bhaorao, but to no avail. The accused tied a rope round the deceased's waist and pulled him along. Witness concluded that he was dead, as he did not speak or move. Another witness deposed that nine of the accused compelled him to go with them, and that he was present at Bhaoo's murder. He saw the deceased lying with his face to the ground with the accused No. 1 sitting on his back, and accused No. 2 striking him with a stick. They both then pulled him along by the legs. Gunputrow appeared from the evidence to have been murdered almost at the same moment as Bhaorao. It was, in fact, a joint murder, but the two happened to be a little distance apart at the time. One of the witnesses stated that while Bhaorao was being murdered, there was a cry from the threshing floor of accused No. 6 close to the witness, where Gunputrow was. What was the motive of the double murder was far from clear. The village of Barpe was under attachment by Government, and it appeared that on the day before the murder, the tullati (village accountant), the accused No. 16, sold the deceased Gunputrao's rice, and there was an altercation in consequence. The murder was no doubt plotted beforehand, but of course witnesses could not come forward and say they knew of the plot without criminating themselves. Without such evidence it was difficult to ascertain the motive of the murder.

The Court convicted the accused, and sentenced the first, second, and sixteenth, who were found guilty of murder, to be hanged, and the rest to be transported for life.

The High Court (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd) on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed against the first and second accused, and reversed the conviction and sentence passed against the rest, and ordered their discharge.

THE WRECK OF THE GREAT NORTHERN.

THE wreck of the Great Northern having been advertised for sale by Mr. Menesse, of Bombay, a large crowd, chiefly composed of Mahomedans and Parsees, assembled on Monday forenoon on the shore off which the remains of the ship lies. Several intending bidders had even gone along the coast to the wreck on Sunday for the purpose of seeing as well as they could the position of the ship and what might be saved from her. On Monday morning, the crowd of persons wishing to proceed to Bassein was so great at the Grant Road station that a considerable number were unable to obtain tickets, and were left behind; and many of these, being anxious to be present at the sale, gladly availed themselves of a goods train which started soon after. Altogether there would be about 300 people present at the sale, and the beach, which but a week before had been the scene of such a dreadful struggle for life, resulting in the loss of sixteen men, now became a busy fairs—sweetmeat sellers, and the miscellaneous hangers-on at such gatherings, being present. On Monday the main and foremast still remained; but the former had sunk about three feet through the bottom of the ship. The mainsail had been torn, and the mizenmast was gone. The upper and main decks of the ship had been washed away, and beyond the two masts, nothing appeared to be remaining above the lower deck. The cargo, it is feared, must be nearly all out of the vessel and covered with sand; but should the present smooth weather continue the masts and cables and anchors might be saved. The ship had patent anchors, and there is a large quantity of cable, which, if saved, will be worth a considerable amount. After some apparent disinclination to bid, the auction became more animated, and at last the whole wreck was knocked down to a party of Mahomedans at Rs. 8,200. Soon afterwards, however, the purchasers resold at a profit of Rs. 2,800—viz., for Rs. 11,000. The crowd then dispersed, most of them returning to Bombay by the evening train.

As we have already stated, the bodies of the drowned, sixteen in all, have been recovered. The bodies were buried near the places where they came ashore, but it is intended to collect them all at one spot and erect a stone slab over them. Mr. Avron, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, was at Khullum on Saturday, and intends to proceed there again on Friday next, taking with him sixteen coffins and a number of Mhars. The bodies, which are lying at intervals for seven miles along the coast, will then be exhumed, and placed in the coffins by the Mhars, and afterwards removed to a mound opposite the spot where the shipwreck occurred by which the poor fellows met their death. This operation will be rendered as unpleasant as possible by the use of disinfectants. The coffins will all be collected by a party of the survivors, placed in one grave, and a tablet setting forth the circumstances of the wreck will be erected. The grave will probably be surrounded by a neat low wall, with pillars and chain. It is a melancholy pleasure to know that the poor men are to be decently buried; and those at home who may have lost sons, husbands, or brothers will doubtless feel grateful when they know that the bodies of their relatives, though cast away on a foreign and inhospitable shore, have been recovered and respectably interred.

Our readers are already aware of the inhuman conduct of the villagers in refusing to give the shipwrecked men—exhausted as they were by their struggle to reach the shore through a mile and a half of surf, and almost without clothing—even water to drink. That there are men so entirely devoid of the common instincts of humanity is scarcely conceivable, and we hope that such beings are only to be found in few places even in this country. After a time, however, one of the men found a bucket which had been washed ashore, and by that means the survivors were enabled, notwithstanding the disapproval of the villagers, to draw water from a well. We may also state that when Mr. Ansell, who went to the assistance of the survivors, arrived at a village called Neeral, at some distance from the scene of the wreck, the patel of the village refused to show him the road, tried to run away, and only by compulsion was he induced to do what he should have been ready to do with the greatest alacrity. The patel also neglected to report the occurrence to the Mamlutdar as he was bound to do, so that that officer did not hear of it till next day. Mr. Ansell had taken three bullock carts with him to the scene of the wreck from Bassein, but when he arrived there he found that three would be insufficient to convey the men to his house. He therefore offered Rs. 6 each for two carts for that purpose. These were refused, and it was only by showing that he was determined to take the carts, and threatening to report the matter to the Collector, that he was able to get the necessary carriage. After having arrived with the unfortunate men at Mr. Ansell's bungalow on Florida Hill the cartmen were paid by Mr. Ansell, but one of them afterwards had the assurance to threaten him with prosecution for *stealing* his cart! In consequence of this Mr. Ansell reported what he had done to Mr. J. W. Robertson, Collector of Tanna, and at the same time reported the conduct of the patel. Mr. Robertson wrote back to Mr. Ansell thanking him for the great kindness shown by him to the men by supplying them with food and clothing, approving all he had done, and promising to bring his kindness to the shipwrecked men to the notice of the Governor in Council. He also stated that enquiry would be made into the conduct of the patel. Mr. Hogg, Assistant Collector of Tanna, on the receipt of a letter from Mr. Robertson, promptly proceeded to Bassein on Monday to enquire into the matter. The patel sent his brother to say he was sick and could not attend, but an order was sent to him to appear on the following day. It is almost certain, we believe, that the patel will be dismissed from his office, and perhaps even further punished for having neglected to report such an occurrence to the Government officers. Even putting aside such extraordinary cases as the present, patels of villages have much to do with the convenience or inconvenience of travellers, and frequently show unwillingness to assist Europeans, and it is to be hoped that the punishment inflicted upon the patel in question may have a salutary effect upon all such officers in the neighbourhood.

We have to correct a statement which appeared in the *Gazette* of Wednesday,—viz., that provisions had reached Bassein on Monday night for the unfortunate men from Bombay. This was not correct. The agent of the vessel, it appears, had given orders for provisions to be taken to Bassein, but the orders were carried out in such a manner that the native who was entrusted with the mission had secured in Bassein two tins of biscuits only by the time the men had left for Bombay.

One incident in connection with the melancholy occurrence ought to be made public as showing how far strict adherence to rules may go. When the first officer, Mr. Jones, who had come to the Bassein Road railway station, a distance of about 8 or 9 miles, wished to send a telegram to Bombay to Messrs. Pim & Co., agents for the vessel, informing them of the ship's fate and that of sixteen of her crew, he had a sovereign, but was told by those at the station that that was not legal tender, and that his telegram could not be sent unless he paid for it in the coin of the country. He offered his sovereign, and also a gold ring, but in vain; what would have been willingly done by a man of any feeling or sense, even though the poor stranger had been entirely without money, was refused by the station officials even for a coin worth Rs. 10-4, or for a gold ring worth Rs. 70. This requires no comment; the plain statement of the fact is sufficient. The mate afterwards heard that there was a European, Mr. Ansell, living two miles further on, and after his long walk over a bad road, had again to set out to appeal to that gentleman. The appeal was warmly responded to and the charge for the telegram paid by that gentleman before setting out to the scene of the shipwreck.

Captain Trew, we may mention, is lying very ill at the Fort Hotel, from the injuries received in getting ashore; and some of the crew have got ships and have left the Sailors' Home.

WEATHER REPORTS.

KOLAPORE, 15th, 12 noon.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 87.

PAUMBEN, 14th.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 50, barometer 29·90.

PAUMBEN, 15th, 12 noon.—Weather hazy, wind south south-east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·90.

COCHIN, 15th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-westerly, rain-fall 78 cents, barometer 29·980, thermometer 82, sky cumulus.

VINGORLA, 15th.—Weather partially cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 88.

CARWAR, 15th.—Light clouds, wind light-easterly, thermometer 84, barometer 30·03.

MANGALORE, 15th.—Weather fine, wind west by north, thermometer 85, rain-fall 16 cents.

CANNANORE, 15th.—Weather fine, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 81, barometer 29·970.

FORT POLICE COURT.—15TH JUNE.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

THEFT.—Abdoola Ahmed was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing some wearing apparel belonging to Goolam Ali.

CHARGES AGAINST SAILORS.—Twenty-seven men of the Burmah were charged by Captain Gray with disobeying lawful commands. As the men had completed their articles and were considered entitled to their discharge the Magistrate dismissed the case.—Seven men from the Richard Cobden were brought up on a similar charge; one of them was discharged, and the others were sent to prison for a week, afterwards to be sent on board.—Thomas Nelson, of the Abergeldie, was sent to prison for a fortnight, and afterwards to be sent aboard, on the same charge.—Two men from the Lord Strathnairn were also brought up, but they agreed to go on board their ship.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

A LARGE meeting of those who take an interest in the work of this association was held on Thursday last, at 5 P.M., in the Hall of Framjee Cowasjee Institute to hear Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrosjee's second discourse in English on the East India Association and its Bombay branch. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was called to the chair, and with a few prefatory remarks he opened the meeting. He observed that they had all heard with pleasure and gratification Mr. Dadabhoy's previous lectures, and he had no doubt that the audience would equally enjoy the present lecture. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrosjee, who on rising was greeted with loud and continuous applause, said:—

GENTLEMEN,—Some of the circulars calling the last meeting for forming a branch were, owing to an oversight or mistake, omitted to be sent, and I owe an apology to those gentlemen who did not receive them. When I was asked at the last lecture by my friend Mr. Nowrosjee Furdoonjee to give one lecture more, I understood him to mean that I should give some further details regarding the work of the East India Association in England; and I will therefore give a short sketch of it. First of all we might say that there are three distinct interests in this country which require representation in England. 1st, the people of India; 2nd, the native princes of India; and 3rd, the European services in India. I will tell you as briefly as possible what has been done by the East India Association with regard to the people of this country. The East India Association has handled two important subjects—admission of natives into the Civil Service, and irrigational works in India. We know that attempts have been made from time to time to bring about the accomplishment of the first of these objects, and we know also that the door of admission has not yet been fairly opened,—the numerous obstacles in the way having not yet been removed. When in 1867 some of the members of the E. I. Association were considering privately how to bring this important subject to the notice of the authorities in England, it fortunately for us so happened that Sir Stafford Northcote in his very first speech on India made some kind remarks about the natives. This gave encouragement to their friends who were already exerting themselves for them. The good feeling of some of the members which had first led them on in the work was further stimulated. At last the association took active steps, a memorial was drawn up, adopted, and presented to the Indian Secretary. This memorial contained two prayers; first, that natives should be so assisted by Government by means of scholarships as to be enabled to go over to England to learn any liberal profession or compete for the Civil Service. The other prayer was that arrangements should be made to examine candidates for the Civil Service in India as well as in England. Instead of choosing either one or other of these two prayers, Sir Stafford Northcote gave it as his opinion that both were good, and could be judiciously combined. Sir Stafford Northcote had been already induced also to communicate with the Viceroy here on this subject by a remark made, I think, in the comparison of the British and Native rule by the Commissioner of Oudh that the want of a field for the educated natives was one great drawback of the British rule in India. The Viceroy in reply fully admitted the justice of the demand, and resolved that some posts of importance in the non-regulation provinces should be granted to the natives, but that nothing could at present be done for them in the regulation provinces as the law prevented it. This reply of the Indian Viceroy called forth a remarkable despatch from the Secretary of State. Besides the Covenanted Service, he observed, there were posts in the Uncovenanted Service also highly honourable and lucrative which should be given to natives of ability and character, and that without prejudice to deserving incumbents the service should be made native. Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Erskine Perry went a little further still in the expression of their opinions. Sir Bartle expressed his opinion that they should not make much of the few crumbs that they let fall to the natives, but that they should make some further efforts to give the educated youths of this country their due. Sir Erskine Perry said they should not regard law in the spirit of lawyers only, but that they should administer law as statesmen, and if law created an obstacle let law remove it. Accession of opinions such as these on our side was a very great advantage. But this was not all. Mr. Henry Fawcett, actuated with no other interest than that of philanthropy, and by a sense of responsibility towards India, made a motion in Parliament that the Civil Service examinations should be held in England as well as in India. By this time a number of petitions had been urged by several English newspapers. The E. I. Association again took up the subject, and tried its best to assist the good kind friends of the natives in their disinterested exertions. Fortunately enough these exertions were further strengthened by many English noblemen and gentlemen who had served in different parts of India. These, I think seventeen or eighteen in number, gave very favourable opinions as to the capacities of the educated youths of this country to hold high offices in the State with efficiency and integrity, one gentleman gave an unfavourable opinion. This was Sir William Denison, and he had a perfect right to give out his own conviction, but the general opinion was favourable. About this time Sir Stafford Northcote introduced his two India bills in the House, and they showed that he had not forgotten the two prayers made in the first memorial. It was objected to by some that the competition test alone was not sufficient for native candidates. It would only test their mental abilities; and that all the other important qualifications for holding high appointments as those of Magistrates and Collectors, &c., will be left without a test. It would, therefore, be far from prudential to give such high offices to the natives. The usual controversy of competition and selection thus again arose. Sir Stafford Northcote introduced a clause in the Governor-General of India Bill removing any existing legal obstacle in the way of admitting natives in India. Here the matter rests for the present, and this clause will very likely become law in the hands of the present Secretary. The native press does not think much of it, though it is very glad and thankful for what is proposed to be done—it is a sign of better things to come. But they are of opinion that the clause may prove a dead letter, and that if efforts are made to admit natives into the Civil Service by as it were a back-door, they will be looked down upon by their European colleagues in the service. I think it is rather premature to form any opinion either one way or the other till the rules provided for in the clause are framed and published. But I must say that there are some circumstances which to some extent justify the fears of the native papers. Similar promises and pledges have been made before which have been left unfulfilled. But our present Secretary of State has pledged his word distinctly in reply to a noble Lord that this will not be the case in the present instance. He also condemned what he thought was hastiness in giving former pledges, and showed that his own present pledge was given with deliberation. I think we ought to be satisfied with this pledge till we find that it does not lead to some systematic admission of natives. But I should however do the native press justice, and show that its doubts have been not without some reason. There is one service in which as far as I can see there is no obstacle by law for the admission of natives into it, and yet only one or two have gained admission. I allude to the Engineering Service. Duties have been passed qualifying natives, after passing certain examinations, to be appointed Assistant Engineers, and though some natives have already passed the required test, and done practical services, and though many appointments have been made, the natives have been left out altogether. I do not mean to attach any blame in this matter to anybody. But unless there were some good reasons for this, such instances naturally create suspicion and irritation. The second important subject handled by the East India Association has been, as I have already told you, irrigational works in this country. A hundred years ago a great famine destroyed, according to "the Annals of Rural Bengal," some seven millions of lives. And now a hundred years after, preceded by several others, we have another famine with a million of lives and millions worth of property destroyed. The lives and property destroyed by the famines of the last ten years would have been, I think, sufficient to build all the needful principal irrigational works in this country. That kind friend of the natives, Sir Athur Cotton, ever and anon urges this subject, and essays to bring it before the notice of those whose duty it is to look after it. The East India Association does what it can in the same direction. A deputation from the association waited on Lord Mayo on the eve of his departure for India, and another on the Duke of Argyll to urge the necessity for such public works in India. The answers which both these deputations received were satisfactory. Lord Mayo has promised to do all that could be done in this matter, and I trust he will rise to the responsibility he as incurred, and destroy the name of famine from this land for ever.

Besides these two important subjects taken up by the East India Association, several papers have been read. To give you some idea of the work that the E. I. Association has done I will read out before you a list of the papers read before it. (Mr. Dadabhoy here gave a long list.) This will, I think, be quite sufficient to convince you that the association is doing some good work. These papers before the association, and published in its journal, have gone far to spread correct information. Thus the East India Association has done its duty, and it remains for us to do our share in the work. It is *our* duty now to supply the head association from time to time with accurate and correct information regarding the state of this country, and to strengthen the association with pecuniary aid. I will now say a word about the native princes of India. Some papers have been read before the association about the native states especially Mysore, but no practical steps have been taken. The East India Association has directed its attention more with a view to the future than to the past. I may take this opportunity of stating what the general feelings of many of the English friends of our native princes are. I think we may safely conclude that the days of the annexation policy are over. But the native princes should be quite prepared for the fact that, if they don't prove true to themselves, and that whenever misrule is urged against any on sufficient grounds, the British public will not stir a finger in his behalf, when the Indian Government will depose him, and place a more eligible person instead. No amount of reference to existing treaties will avail. But if the princes only prove true to themselves, there is nothing for them to fear. They should learn to govern with justice and moderation, promote education and public works, and educate well their heirs, and nothing will ever enable them to plead their cause more forcibly and more eloquently than their own good government of their people. I will venture here to make one suggestion to our native princes. From what I hear many of our native rajahs are doing much towards good government. They should, I think, publish annual reports of their administrations like that of Travancore and their position will thus be strengthened. The necessity of reporting will oblige the princes to do some good work. With reference to the interest of the European services, Mr. Dadabhoy explained what had been done about Lord Cranborne's Bonus despatch, and for furlough regulations. About the latter, on the morning of the very day a paper was to be read, *The Times* announced satisfactory settlement by the Government and any further action by our association became unnecessary. I have no doubt the European interests in India will find the E. I. Association very useful. This, then, is a rough and hurried sketch of the work done by the East Indian Association. I hope and trust the natives here will also perform their part. I am glad to inform you that a local branch of the E. I. Association has been formed. If some European officials join in our work, as Mr. Wedderburn has kindly done, they will have opportunities of watching our movements, and some times by a little explanation prevent much unnecessary trouble and annoyance. They may also obtain much outside information for their own use. The managing committee of the local branch will carry on all the needful current work. But when any important representation is to be made to the London body, the committee will try to carry with them the weight of the whole meeting. Following the example of the Council in London, they will take on important matters—the sense of the general meeting. I am very glad to inform you that several graduates of our University have come forward to help the association in a very important matter. About sixteen of them have communicated with me, and have expressed their willingness not only to undertake the trouble but also to bear the pecuniary risk of publishing Gujrathi and Marathi translations of our journals. This indeed is very gratifying, and I hope the native community will try their best to relieve these young friends of their pecuniary responsibility. These friends will not only translate our journals, but also any communications made by the natives in the vernaculars for the information of the head body. I hope, therefore, that the natives who do not know English will take advantage of this, and furnish the branch with correct information, as well as support the vernacular translation, and I also trust that the natives generally, in communication with the branch here, will organise ways for assisting in raising the permanent fund. Moreover, I am glad to say that I have received an intimation from H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur that he would pay one thousand rupees annually to contribute towards defraying the expenses of translating our journal into Gujrathi. I hope that some Marathi princes and gentlemen will assist us in the like way for the Marathi translations. A former donation of one thousand rupees, made by H. H. the Rao of Cutch, has already been acknowledged. The Rao has given another thousand rupees. I have also much pleasure to read a letter from our esteemed townsman, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, to Captain Barber, Secretary to the E. I. Association.

Bombay, 3rd June 1869.

To Captain H. BARBER, Secretary, East India Association, London.

SIR,—After conversation with Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrosjee on the subject of the above association, I have the pleasure to enclose you one Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) costing Rs. 1,112-14-9, bearing interest from 28th February last No. 027657 / 013915 of 5 per cents., interest of which, only when realized every 6 or 12 months, carry to the general expenditure account as my annual subscription for ever, and principal should not be touched. When financial account of the above institution published care should be taken to put a separate item of my fund in the said account. Should the merciful Providence be pleased to spare my life few years longer, I shall be able to know the result of the working of the above institution. I shall have further pleasure of adding to the above fund.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant

COWASJEE JEHANGHIERJEE.

You can easily conceive the pleasure and gratification it affords me thus to notice activity on all sides. (Applause.) The expenses of these lectures, as I have already told you, will be borne by the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. The expenses of the Marathi lectures are paid by Mr. V. J. Sunkersett. A Parsee gentleman has undertaken to pay the expenses of publishing my Gujrathi lectures. Another Parsee gentleman has undertaken to publish my last English lecture, and another again for expenses of circulars, lists, and sundry printing. In short, I am overwhelmed with favours from all sides, the press also has supported me very kindly. I hope that the Bombay branch now formed will persevere, and I have no doubt but that we will get adequate support from the people of this country. There is no want of patriotism on the part of the natives. (Applause.) The natives of this country have political aspirations like any other people. They have been rulers and administrators in times gone by, and under the British Government I trust they will rise again. The masses ought to be led in a proper spirit, and on the skill of their leaders—the educated few of this country and the British rulers themselves—depends the development of deep loyalty of the people. I appeal once more to the educated youths of India, as well as to all natives generally, to prove true to themselves, true to their country, and true to the British Government. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman (Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee) then moved, with a few concise and happy remarks, a vote of thanks to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrosjee for his very interesting lecture. He was very glad to see so many gentlemen present notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, and this fact itself proved the extent of the interest taken in this matter. It was the good fortune of the natives to have such an advocate as Mr. Dadabhoy. (Applause.) And their peculiar good fortune to agree with him in all his views. The Chairman observed that in one point he did not agree with Mr. Dadabhoy when he stated that his hearers in attending the meeting, and others who had pecuniarily supported the association, had done acts of kindness to him. On the contrary he (the Chairman) would say that the public were indebted to Mr. Dadabhoy for his kindness in all the trouble he was taking. (Applause.) They were by their support to the E. I. Association not doing Mr. Dadabhoy any favour, but simply doing their duty, which all men were bound to do. The Chairman well knew Mr. Dadabhoy's feelings. He did not do anything for the sake of receiving thanks. Mr. Dadabhoy had always considered the conscientiousness of having done his duty as his best reward, but nevertheless the meeting had to perform a duty and that was to express to him their warmest thanks for his discourse that evening. (Applause.) The Chairman also expressed considerable gratification at what had transpired at that meeting with regard to the pecuniary support which the association had received. He was glad to observe, as every one there present would be, that their enlightened and well-known citizen, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, had, with his accustomed liberality, given a handsome donation of one thousand rupees to the association. (Applause.)

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrosjee, in a couple of neat sentences, expressed himself very deeply moved by the enthusiastic manner in which the last motion was carried. He hoped the zeal thus began to be shown would not end there, but that something substantial would be done to strengthen the E. I. Association in the ways he had already enumerated. Thanks, he said, were also due to those in England whose disinterested labours were productive of much good. (Applause.) After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BANDORA TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may be as well to let the public know that the statement made in the letter signed "Viator," which appeared in your issue of yesterday, as to the alteration of our Callian train, is hardly correct. A comparison of the present Time Tables of this Company, with those lately in force, would have shown that the G. I. P. R. Company have not put their local Callian train fifteen minutes earlier, but that it has been put ten minutes later; and this was done in order to allow the Bandora train, which, it was expected, would usually keep time, to reach the Junction first, and so get the precedence into Bombay.

In May the G. I. P. Callian train reached Boree Bunder at 9-37 A.M., it now arrives at 9-47.—I am, dear sir, yours truly.,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 15th June.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Season-ticket" has failed to convince me that the blame ought to be shifted to the B. B. & C. I. Railway. He says the G. I. P. Railway keep time, and the B. B. & C. I. R. do not. Allowing that such is the case, that is the best of reasons why the two trains should not be timed to arrive at the Junction within only two minutes of each other. Unless "

THE PRIVILEGES OF WOMEN AT EDINBURGH.

On Tuesday, May 18th, at the Edinburgh Town Council, an application by a woman to have her husband admitted a burgess was reported upon by the Lord Provost's committee, who expressed the opinion that the husband had no claim to be admitted a burgess, but that in respect the applicant complied with all the old conditions of burgess-ship—*i. e.*, "held stob and staik" in the burgh, and "walked, warded, paid extents and skatts therein conform to their substance," she should be admitted a burgess in her own right. On this subject Mr. Marwick communicated some curious information as to the old custom of the Scotch burghs to admit women burgesses and women sisters of guild. On 17th March, 1406, Alison de Duscoull was made sister of the Edinburgh guild, as heir of the late Robert Duscoull, her brother. The oldest Peebles burgh record contains some entries showing it to have been the practice in that burgh to have woman burgesses, thus:—"On 15th November, 1456, was mayd burges Ely Scot, and sal pay for hir freedom, x s." On the 29th October, 1459, "That ilk day was mayd burges. Meg Woodhal, and sal mak for hir freedom a ruid of caussa." On the 23rd April, 1464—"item, that ilk day was grewn the freedom to Jeronale, and she sall pay thairfor xxx s., but mair." In Edinburgh again, an ordnance dated 14th March, 1507, specifying the entry money to be charged for the admission of various descriptions of burgesses, begins the following sentence:—"And siclike the burges dochteris, lauchfullie gottin, to have the priueledge of the second son z for the burgesry, xiiij s. iiij d.; and for the gilding, xx s." These extracts showed that while old Scottish burghs women were admitted to the privileges of burgess-ship and guild sistership; and that what was now proposed was no innovation upon the old constitutional principle, under which women's rights were secured at a very early period of our history. The magistrates and council unanimously resolved that in special cases women might still be admitted to the rights of burgess-ship, when they comply with the ancient conditions.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

WAR OFFICE, May 8.

The following Royal Warrant is promulgated to the Army by direction of the Secretary of State for War:—

EDWARD LUGARD.

"Royal Warrant for Pensions to Soldiers Prematurely Discharged.

"VICTORIA R.—Whereas it has been represented to us that it is expedient that soldiers who, on account of their second period of limited engagement being about to expire, or on account of medical disability, are not permitted to proceed to or with their regiments on foreign service, be granted their discharge from our Army; and whereas by our Royal Warrant of 23rd July 1864, no rate of permanent pension assigned to soldiers discharged at their own request, or for the public service, except such soldiers shall have served the full term of twenty-one years in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, or infantry; or twenty-four years in the cavalry:—

"Our will and pleasure is that soldiers discharged under the circumstances aforesaid, or on reduction of establishment—being Europeans and serving as gunners, drivers, sappers, or privates—who, at the discretion of our Secretary of State, with the concurrence of our Commander-in-Chief, may be brought forward for discharge under the circumstances aforesaid, shall receive permanent pensions as follows, in addition to good conduct pay, under the Regulations laid down in our Royal Warrant of 23rd July, 1864:—

"A—Cavalry Soldiers serving under the Army Service Act, 1847, or Enlisted previously.

After 23 years' service	...	...	...	7½d a day
After 22	,,	,,	...	7d. ,,
After 21	,,	,,	...	6½d. ,,
After 20	,,	,,	...	6d. ,,

"B—Cavalry Soldiers re-engaged for 21 years under the Army Enlistment Act, 1867; and all Soldiers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Infantry Corps.

After 21 years' service	...	...		8d. a day.
After 20	,,	,,	...	7½d. ,,
After 19	,,	,,	...	7d. ,,
After 18	,,	,,	...	6½d. ,,

"Non-commissioned officers, and other soldiers ranking as such, shall receive, in addition to the foregoing rates, the increased pensions laid down for non-commissioned officers in Article 9 of our said Royal Warrant of 23rd July, 1864.

"Given at our Court at Osborne, this 1st day of May, 1869, in the 32nd year of our reign.

"By her Majesty's Command,

"EDWARD CARDWELL."

EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

THE Special Committee on Field Artillery equipment for India carried on further experiments at Shoeburyness on Wednesday, May 12, with two of the experimental bronze field guns, (those the with Woolwich rifling), and some of the new projectiles designed for their service. These projectiles were 9-pounder common shells with 8oz. bursting charge; 9-pounder segment shell, length 6·375 inches; Boxer's 9-poundsr shrapnel, containing 35 bullets of 18 to the lb., and 21 bullets of 24 to the lb., total weight empty including head, woodblock, tube, &c., 8lb. 14oz.; length, 7·73 inches; and 9-pounder double common shells of cast iron, weight empty 11·14lb., burster 0·86lb.; total weight loaded, 12lb., length, 11·4 inches.

A certain quantity of ammunition being needed for testing the endurance and other qualities of the proposed guns, the committee are judiciously diversifying the practice required, for the purpose of ascertaining the action and effects in certain practical military operations. A programme was thus laid down on Wednesday for firing some of the new projectiles against a timber house about forty feet square, to demonstrate the penetrative and destructive effect of the different natures when employed against villages and buildings; and for bursting others over open earthworks such as would be thrown up hastily in front of a position, and which in a manner represent such defences as hostile natives of comparatively uncivilized regions might form about their villages. The practice was made at 1,000 yards, the 6 cwt. and the 8 cwt. guns being both fired in each group.

The first series was with five common and five double shells, thrown by 8oz. gun charges, intended to produce curved fire at long range, against a model house formed of an old ship selection covered in at the sides and top with wooden targets. It was found however even with these reduced charges that in place of the fire being curved the missiles entered direct, and consequently any amalgamation was made with the second series of the programme, namely the same number and natures of projectiles, at the same range for direct fire. The results of the practice were:—Of ten rounds of common shell five hit the building and burst inside, where dummies representing 24 men were placed. The casualties were—8 killed, 8 wounded, 8 unhurt; the effect of the splinters upon the internal walls and the roof were 50 hits. Eighteen rounds of double shell were fired to get five hits at the house with one inside; 21 men inside, 4 killed, 6 wounded, 11 unhurt; from splinters, 71 hits. Ten rounds of shrapnel were fired to get three bursts inside; two others hit, but it was not certain whether they burst inside or not. Twenty-eight men inside; 10 killed, 3 wounded, 15 unhurt; 92 splinter hits on walls and roof. Out of eight rounds of segments which followed six hit and burst inside. Thirty men in; 6 killed, 9 wounded, 15 unhurt; 47 splinter hits. These segments did not burst properly, the reason seemingly being that the walls of the shell were too strong when the projectile were used with wood fuzes in place of metal fuzes screwed in.

The second series were against a main entrenched position, covered in front by some dozen or more smaller entrenchments little better than rifle pits, the whole extending over a square space of about 300 feet, and giving cover to about a hundred dummies. Six rounds of shrapnel were fired with full gun charges of 1 lb. 2 oz. and 1 lb. 5 oz. for the light and heavy gun respectively, but from the proper length of fuze not having been previously ascertained there was no effect from the bursts, and the practice was commenced *de novo*. From the six additional rounds, one man killed in the works. Ten rounds of segment shell were next fired; the casualty, one man hit. These segment shells, as in the former case, did not break up properly, leaving the firing out to scale. Six rounds of common shell followed, thrown by full gun charges; effect, one man hit by a stud.

Eight rounds of common shell were now fired with reduced charges of 8 oz., six bursting in what was considered an effective manner—that is, high above the ground, and over or a little short, so that the splinters might fall into the works; effect, one man hit. Two shells burst a little beyond, against the flagstaff.

One of the principal of these experiments was to see whether the Boxer wood fuze would act in these small shells as a percussion fuze when fired into houses or earthworks, as it is known they will do in projectiles of larger natures. The results have shown that the wood fuze is quite as reliable in this respect. The fuzes were not bored in the first and second series, they were bored in the remaining rounds. They are the same as those for the Abyssinian 7-pounder gun.

The committee present were:—Major-General Eardley Wilmot, R.A., president; Colonel Wray, C.B., R.A., Colonel Adye, C.B., R.A., Captain Luellyn, R.A., (secretary). Mr. Forrest attended from the Royal Laboratory. Woolwich Visitors—Colonel Philpotts, R.HA., Colonel Field, R.A., &c.

The experiments were conducted under Colonel Elwyn, R.A., commandant, by Captain Alderson, R.A., and Lieutenant Ellis, R.A.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clean, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "Rowlands" articles, and beware of Spurious Imitations.

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D., Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 19, St. James's Square, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN, Mr. Menist. Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and I much cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently, JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently, JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B. Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, it feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from their general manner in which they are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D., Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the 'Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, in the adaptation from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.

JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakespear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.'

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving it, so I can recommend him. G. SHAKESPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours,

Mr. Menist. JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.

March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.

March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.

March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.

H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.

West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

FRANCIS W. St. BARBE

Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in recommending that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before. J. W. SPENCER.

Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.

JOHN HARDING, Wesleyan Minister.

13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

Mr. A. MENIST, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles, so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residence, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

Address, ADELPHI HOTEL, Near the Byculla Railway Station, Bombay.

P.S.—Mr. M. has also Binocular Race Glasses, of a great magnifying power, of a small size, to be able to carry them in the pocket. They contain 12 lenses, instead of 6 as usual.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:— Per Rupee

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. do.
,, demand ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 13/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 4th June 1869.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills ..... 6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes..... 8 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 6 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 6 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods ..... 8 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit.. 7 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 12th May 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporate by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND. { The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.		Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.		Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅝	,,
3	do.	1/11¾	,,
2	do.	1/11¾	,,
1	do.	1/11	,,
On demand		1/10⅞	,,
On Scotland		1/10⅞	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 89.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£927,700
Paid-up Capital	£463,850
Reserve Fund	£ 41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. F. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 10,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, one good Palanquin Shigram, nearly new, with a fine strong black Galloway, goes well in harness and saddle, makes a fine 2-seat horse. Price of the whole turn-out Rs. 650. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office. The horse or shigram will be sold separately if required.

FOR SALE some very nice Ice Chests with and without Drawers, to hold 100, 200 and 300 lbs. of Ice, the Drawer being in makes it very convenient. Bottles can be put in and cooled by the constant drip of the ice water. Apply to P. HAMILTON & Co.,

Lower Colaba.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION.—

One Brougham, by Aberdeen Melvin, builders.
One Brougham, by Soare Hall, Soho.
One Sociable Carriage, by J. Barton & Sons, Patent, Bristol.
One Mail Phaeton by Lewis, builder, Salisbury.
One double seat open Phaeton with German shutters.
One glass front fraime Sociable by, Kesterton, Longacre; and
One (2) two wheel Dog Cart, by Newton.

RAHIMTOOLA SULIMAN & Co.,

Byculla, Parell Road.

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 30 feet long, 21 inches deep, 73 inches over flanges; Web Plates, ⅜ inch; Angle Irons, 3½ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 33 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.

Just arrived, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs. 11 per cwt., cash.

Cast Iron Pipes, 2 to 12 inches diameter.
Bar Iron Flate and Street Iron.
Steel and Files.
Engineer's and Contractor's Tools.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 12th May, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for cu ves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agent, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 9th June 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic Springs, painted and lined Green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One small Vertical Engine and Boiler 10 to 12 H. P.
One Mortizing Machine or General Joiner.
Two Circular Sawing Machines.

The above will be sold cheap. Apply to

No. 1, Nesbit Lane. A. C. BRICE & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of Saddlery, by J. A. Owen, of Leicester-square, Maker to the Royal Family, consisting of the following:—

Lady's white quilted Doeskin Saddles with Bridles.
Gentlemen's Hunting Ditto Ditto with Ditto.
Infantry Officer's Saddles, with Regulation Bridles.
A few sets of double and single permanent plating Harness.

The property of a Gentleman left the Presidency.

A handsome second-hand servicecable Mail Phaeton, converting into a wagyonette at pleasure, with leathered shades for monsoon (having concealed steps for Ladies), with lamps, pole, and shafts, by William King, of London.

Also a set of serviceable second-hand plated double Harness.

A handsome palanquin shigram, single horse Office Shigram, painted dark green and lined to match, with best lamps. Purchaser shall have guarantee of the works.

Also a few other carriages of different kinds, &c., &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A first-rate English-built small miniature Landau Sociable with a pair of silver lamps, and hammer cloth, and spare driving couch-box to be fixed at pleasure by Holmes of Derby Lichfield and London.

The property of a Gentleman not requiring it longer.

A nearly new English-built Cab buggy with a fast-trotting chesnut Arab horse and a set of harness complete.

The horse or buggy will be sold separately if required.

A first-rate Turn-out for sale.

The property of J. Jefferson, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A first-class miniature brougham, by Black and Son with a pair of high caste, fast trotting, chesnut and grey Arab horses and a set of nearly new plated mounted double harness.

The above to be sold together or separately and to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of W. M. Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord with a pair of fast-trotting bay Cape horses (height nearly 16 hands) and harness complete.

The above to be sold together or separately.

A nearly new small miniature English-built brougham by Windover.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built light miniature brougham with amps, pole and shaft.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand light dog-cart with umbrella.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London.

The property of J. M. Sleater, Esq., proceeded up-country.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton.

The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.

A nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton.

Also,

The property of a gentleman.

2 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones and Davis.

3 second-hand English-built mail phaetons with lamps and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Bennian and Healey.

Also,

A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vanetians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.

Few Iron Springs for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with